Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

VOLUME 2. | EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869. | NUMBER 50.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon., Lev Facias and Plur. Lev. Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Francis Cooper, in Chest Springs borough, Cambria county, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of January, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of S. F. George, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Chest Springs borough, Cambria co., fronting 64 feet on Main street, and extending back 120 feet to Walnut alley, adjoining lots of Mary Ann McKenzie on the south and Simon Weakland on the north, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, back building, frame stable, and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of John McFeely. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Margaret W. Strohecker and G. W. Strohecker, for use of Archibald McFadden et al.

Also, all the right, title and interest of S. F. George, of, in and to the following described building and lot of ground of S. F. George, to-wit: "Said building is located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Chest Springs borough, Cambria county, known on the place of said borough as Lot No. 64 in the order of said lots, adjoining lot of heirs of Andrew M'Grain, &c. It is a frame stable or barn, having a front of 45 feet and a depth of 32½ feet, and is 16 feet high." Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Wagner.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Paul J. Flynn and Dr. John J. Krise, of, in and to the following described building of Paul Flynn and Dr. John J. Krise, to wit: 'A certain one story plank building, situate in Clearfield township Cambria county on the lands of Dr J. J. Krise, now occupied by Patterson and Hartley, containing in front 24 feet and in depth 16 feet.' Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Patrick Donahoe.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 7, 1869-3t.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 166 pounds of surplus honey from two hives which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.

☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,

Nov. 5, 1868-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN ACRES, more or less, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to

B. & C. SHIELDS.

Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. of Music, French and German.

Competent Assistants in other Departments.

None but experienced and successful Teachers are employed in this Institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Situation

Building elegant and complete in all its parts. Supplied with Gas, Water, Bath Rooms, Wardrobes, and all home comforts.

Next Session opens January 13th, 1869.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 12, 1868-3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Mrs. Mary Owens offers for sale her House and Lot situated on the corner of Ogle and Mary Ann streets. The House has lately been rebuilt and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. For further information apply to

GEO. M. READE, Agent.

Ebensburg, Nov. 12, 1868-3m.

Choice Poetic Selections.

Beauties of Paradise Lost---Book II.

NUMBER TWO.

The second book of "Paradise Lost" contains the debate held by the infernal powers on the means to reinstate themselves in the position which they had lost by the rebellion in Heaven. This discussion results in adopting the views of Lucifer, who has heard of the creation of man, and urges his followers to explore the new planet for the purpose of beguiling our first parents. Satan himself, at his suggestion, becomes the hellish envoy for this purpose, and the close of the book leaves him hovering on the confines of our sphere, after having passed the gates of hell, which were guarded by two monsters—Sin, and her offspring, Death.

The description of the throne of Satan, with which this book sets out, is among the finest:

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormes, and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence.

Belial replies to Satan, who denounces war:

Belial, in act more graceful and humane;
A fairer person lost not heaven; he seemed
For dignity composed and high exploit:
But all was false and hollow; tho' his tongue
Dropt manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels: for his thoughts were low;
To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds
Tim'rous and slothful.

In deprecating warfare against the heavenly hosts, he prefers punishment to annihilation, for he argues:

We must exasperate
The Almighty victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us, that must be our cure.
To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallowed up and lost
In the wide womb of uncreated night
Devoid of sense and motion.

Here is the poet's picture of Beelzebub:

Than whom,
Satan except, none higher sat, with grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A pillar of state, deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat, and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic though in ruin: sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies.

The concord which prevailed on closing the debate among the demons induced the poet to deprecate human legislation thus:

Oh shame to men! Devil with Devil damned
Firm concord holds, *men* only disagree
Of creatures rational, though under hope
Of heavenly grace: and God proclaiming peace,
Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars,
Wasting the earth, each other to destroy:
As if, (which might induce us to accord,)
Man had not enemies enow' besides,
That day and night for his destruction wait.

The description of Sin and Death, the guardians of the gates of hell, are full of power:

The one seemed woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting: about her middle round
A cry of hell, hounds never ceasing barked
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and rung
A hideous peal; yet when they list, would creep,
If aught disturbed their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there, yet there still barked and howled
Within, unseen.

The other shape,
If shape it might be called, that shape had none
Distinguishable, in member, joint, or limb;
Or substance might be calledthat shadow seemed
For each seemed either; black it stood as Night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

In the encounter between Satan and Death occurs the phrase so much hackneyed since Milton's time:

Grinned horrible a ghastly smile.

The opening of the gates of hell give a view of the regions beyond:

Before their eyes in sudden view appear
The secrets of the hoary deep, a dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, where length, breadth and hight,
And time and place are lost; where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand.

We shall close our extracts from the second book with a phrase from the Anarch's account of the rout of Lucifer and his hosts:

I saw and heard, for such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.

A WARNING TO DOGS.—A man passing through the country during an exciting local political canvass, rode up to a farm-house, and thus accosted a tow-headed urchin who was seated on top of a gate post: "Bub, where's your pa?" The youngster eyed the stranger curiously a moment, and then replied: "Pap's jist gone down thar beyont the cow-shed, to bury our old dog. The durned old fool killed himself barkin' at candidates for constable, Be you one?" The traveler rode on.

Our Common School System.

Public Education in the United States.

A CATHOLIC VIEW.

[From the American Educational Monthly, of New York.]

"Enlightened rulers all over Europe have been profoundly impressed by the lessons of this and the last century. It was once believed by monarchs that to enlighten their subjects would be to imperil their thrones. It is now very clearly seen that "the divinity which doth hedge a king" has long ceased to be an oracle to the people. The French Emperor erects his dynasty upon popular suffrage. Hereditary right has come down from its ancient pedestal to accept from the people the confirmation of its authority. It is now too evident for further doubt, that no ruler can rule modern nations by any appeal to the mausoleum of his ancestors. The garish light of the sun has penetrated every royal tomb, and has altogether annihilated the mystery which once filled the hearts of nations with awe and unquestioning obedience. Public opinion now rules the ruler. Kings and their ministers have now to elect between intelligent and virtuous opinion on the one hand, or revolutionary passions on the other. The wisest of them, therefore, are hastening to educate the people; and they are striving, above all things, to make such education distinctly *Christian* and not simply *moral*, for they well remember the fate of all nations who have staked their salvation upon the sufficiency of the natural virtues. While kings are doing this to preserve the shadow of their royalty from the aggressive spirit of the age, we, in this chosen land, are doing or aiming to do the same thing, in order that we may rear successive generations of virtuous and enlightened heirs to the rich inheritance of our constitutional democratic freedom. Ours should be much the easier task; as we labor for no dynasty, but strive only to make a nation capable of self-preservation. We are no less in earnest than the kings; and we may surely examine their work and see what is good in it. The kings tried the pagan idea of intellectual culture adorned with the glittering generalities of moral philosophy; and they added to it the maxims of the Christian gospel, whenever that could be done without getting entangled in the conflicting creeds of the numerous sects. The school was like Plato's lecture-room, only that the sacred voice of the Evangelist was heard occasionally in such passages as do not distinctly set forth faith and doctrine, about which the scholars could differ. Sectarianism, as it is called, had to be excluded, of course, in a mixed system of popular education wherein freedom of conscience was conceded to be a sacred right and proselytism was disavowed. The result was two-fold; first, tens of thousands of children were deprived of distinct religious instruction and doctrinal knowledge; and secondly, in countries where the Roman Catholic population was large, though in a minority, other tens of thousands were left without secular education, because their parents would not permit them to be brought up in habits of indifferentism, which means practical infidelity, or trained in knowledge hostile to their religious faith. Prussia, though she is the very embodiment and representative of Protestant Europe, soon came to the conclusion that this would not do—that education must be Christian—that it must be doctrinal and conducive to religious practices—that, as all could not or would not believe alike, each should have full opportunity to be reared in his own faith, to learn its doctrines and to fulfil its duties and discipline—and, therefore, that enlightened government established the denominational system, giving to each creed practical equality before the law, a separate school organization (wherever numbers made it practicable), and a ratable share of the public school fund; reserving to the government only a general supervision; so as to secure a faithful application of the public money, and to enforce a proper compliance with the educational standard. The public schools are organized so that every citizen shall obtain the complete education of his child, in the faith and practice of his own Church. All difficulties have disappeared, and perfect harmony prevails.

In France, by the last census, the population was thirty-seven millions, divided about as follows: 480,000 Calvinists, 267,000 Lutherans, 30,000 of other Protestant sects, and 73,000 Jews; the remaining thirty-six millions being either practically or nominally Catholics. Although the dissenters from the national faith are less than one million, that Government has provided for them, at the public expense, separate primary schools, where each sect is at full liberty to teach its own doctrines. There are likewise three seminaries for the higher education of Lutherans and Calvinists.

Austria also supports schools, colleges and universities for a Protestant minority.

The British Government has likewise adopted the same principles of public education for the Catholics and the Protestant dissenters of England; while with her traditional and malignant hatred of the Irish people, she still denies them the justice which she extends to all of her other subjects, at home or in the Colonies, even to the Hindoos and Mohammedans of her Indian Empire!

"And thus, the most powerful and enlightened nations have decided that Christian civilization cannot be maintained upon pagan ideas; and that the safety of every commonwealth depends upon the Christian education of the people. They have also clearly seen that *doctrines discipline, morals, and "the religious atmosphere,"* must be kept united, and made to penetrate and surround the school at all times; and that, however greatly the Christian denominations may differ from each other, or err even in their belief, it is far better for society that their youth should be instructed in some form of Christian doctrine, than be left to perish in the dreary and soul-destroying wastes of deism. Experience has proved to them that moral teaching, with Biblical illustrations, as the piety of Joseph, the heroism of Judith, the penitence of David, will not suffice to establish the Christian faith in young hearts, or to quiet the doubts of inquiring minds. The subtle Gibbon, mucking the cross of Christ, will confront the testimony of the martyrs with the heroes of pagan history. Voltaire did the same for the French youth of the last century, to their destruction. No. The experience of wise governments is this: that *morals* must be based upon *faith*, and faith made efficient in deeds of practical virtue; for, faith worketh by charity.—And another experience is this, which is best given in the very words of the eminent Protestant statesman and historian, M. Guizot:

"'In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. I do not simply mean by this, that religious instruction should hold its place in popular education and that the practices of religion should enter into it; for a nation is not religiously educated by such petty and mechanical devices; it is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts.—Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place and a certain hour; it is a faith and a law, which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives.'"

"The meaning of which is, that not a moment of the hours of school should be left without the religious influence. It is the constant inhalation of the air which preserves our physical vitality. It is the 'religious atmosphere' which supports the young soul. Religion cannot be made 'a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place and a certain hour.' It will not do to devote six days in the week to science, and to depend upon the Sunday school for the religious training of the child. M. Guizot is right. The enlightened governments of Europe have accepted his wisdom and reduced it to practice in their great national school system.

"Now, the Catholics of the United States have said no more than that; have asked no more than that; and yet, a wild cry of anger has been raised against them, at times, as though they were the avowed enemies of all popular education. They pay their full quota of the public taxes which create the school-fund, and yet they possess, to-day, in proportion to their wealth and numbers, more parochial schools, seminaries, academies, colleges, and universities, established and sustained exclusively by their own private resources, than any other denomination of Christians in this country! Certainly, this is no evidence of hostility to education! And, why have they made these wonderful efforts, these unprecedented sacrifices? It is because they believe in the truth uttered by M. Guizot. It is because they believe in the truth established by all history. It is because they believe in the truth accepted and acted upon by the enlightened men and governments of this age. It is because they know that revealed religion is to human science what Eternity is to Time. It is because they know that the salvation of souls is more precious to Christ than the knowledge of astronomers. It is because they know that the welfare of nations is impossible without God. And yet, they fully understand how religion has called science to her side as an honored handmaid; how learning, chastened by humanity, conduces to Christian advancement; how the knowledge of good and evil (the fruit of the forbidden tree) may yet be made to honor God, when the sanctified soul rejects the evil and embraces the good. Therefore the Catholic people desire denominational education, as it is called."

OLD STAMPS.—Our readers have doubtless often wondered what became of the canceled postage stamps, and why, not long since, so many persons were anxious to collect them. Many of these collectors unquestionably bored their friends for stamps merely because they desired to see how large a number it was possible to accumulate; but it now turns out that not a few did so for the purpose of carrying out their money getting tendencies, China having suddenly become a market for these novel wares, if so they may be termed. It appears the Chinese have contracted the passion of covering their umbrellas, room, and houses with old stamps, and they buy them by thousands and millions. One foreign mission, which has a station in the East Indies, collects these stamps and sells them at about seventy-five cents per thousand, and for the money so acquired the mission educates such children as have been either exposed or sold as slaves by their unnatural parents.

CURIOSITIES OF ICE.

In 1850, says the Newark Journal, Mr. Farraday discovered that two pieces of ice placed in contact froze together almost instantly. Mr. Tyndall says: "One hot summer day I entered a shop on the Strand. On the window fragments of ice were lying in a basin. The tradesman gave me permission to take the pieces of ice in my hand. Holding the first piece, I attached all the other pieces in the basin to it. The thermometer was then above sixty degrees, and yet all the pieces were frozen together." In this way Mr. Tyndall formed a chain of ice. This experiment may be made even in hot water. Throw two pieces of ice in a pail full of almost boiling water, keep them in contact, and they will freeze together despite the high temperature. Mr. Farraday made another experiment of the same sort. He threw into a vessel full of water several small pieces of ice.—They floated on the face of the water. The moment one piece touched another there was an instantaneous refreezing.—Attraction soon brought all the pieces in contact, so that in an instant an ice chain was formed.

An ice wheel turning on a surface of ice refreezes the point of contact. During the rotation a series of cracks are heard, which show the ear that successive refreezing is constantly taking place.—The phenomenon of refreezing is easily explained. At the surface of a piece of ice the atoms, which are no longer in equilibrium on the outside, tend to leave their neighbors, as happens in boiling or evaporation. Melting ensues. But if there are two pieces of ice brought together, the atoms on the surface are restored to their equilibrium, the attractive action becomes what it was, the atoms resume their relations with their neighbors, and juxtaposition ensues. In consequence of this property, ice is endowed with plasticity. A rope and a knot or a buckle may be made of ice. It may be moulded. The schoolboy who fills his hands with snow and compresses it into a ball produces the phenomenon of refreezing, and forms an ice-ball sufficently hard to prove a dangerous projectile.

This explains the extraordinary rigidity of the bridges of snow which are often seen in the Alps suspended over deep crevisses. The Alpine guides by cautiously walking on those snowy masses freeze the particles together and transform the snow into ice. If snow be compressed into moulds ice statuettes may be obtained. Fill a hollow ball with snow, pressed in as hard as possible, and you may obtain ice balls admirably translucid. Nothing would be easier than to dine with a service made of moulded snow—plates, glasses, decanters, all of snow. A gentleman of Paris recently served sherry wine to his friends before a hot fire in breakers of snow. Snow compressed in this way does not melt so rapidly as might be thought. Ice requires a great deal of heat before it melts. A layer of ice often becomes a protection against cold. If you prevent anything from sinking to a temperature below thirty-two degrees during the very severe frosts, we know you have but to wrap it in wet rags.

The process of freezing gives to the environing bodies all the heat necessary to destroy it. The water in the rags, slowly forms small pieces of ice on the rags, and in the meantime disengages heat, which warms the object wrapped in the rags.

A tree wrapped in rags, or in moss saturated with water, does not freeze even when the thermometer is several degrees below the point. The slowness with which ice melts is well known.—During the winter of 1740 the Czar built at St. Petersburg a magnificent palace of ice, which lasted several years. Since then cannons have been made of ice, and they have been loaded with balls and fired. They were fired ten times without bursting. It is consequently indisputable that ice melts slowly, and may be turned to good account in the Polar regions.—In Siberia the windows have panes of ice. The remarkable property with which particles of ice are endowed of moulding themselves into different shapes by refreezing, easily explains how glaciers make their way through narrow gorges and expand in valleys. The ice is broken into fragments which refreeze whenever they touch.

Professor Tyndall says: "When two pieces of ice at the melting temperature are placed in contact with each other they freeze together, and even when two pieces floating on water touch each other they freeze together. To this freezing together the term *regelation* has been applied. It is by pressure and regelation that glaciers are formed; the snows granules, when powerfully squeezed together, regelate, and form a coherent mass. It is by this property that a glacier accommodates itself to the valley which it fills. We can thus out of small fragments form a sphere of ice; out of the sphere we can form a lens; out of the lens a cup. Two ice-cups, placed edge to edge, freeze together and form a hollow sphere. In these cases the ice is first crushed and then regelated; but when the passage is very gradual the change is gradual, and the ice behaves like soft wax. It can be moulded into any form. Rings, vases, statuetts, can be thus made of ice, and these once produced may be turned to the following practical use: Pour plaster of Paris into a vessel, place on it an object moulded in ice; then pour plaster over the ice. The plaster will "set" around it, and the ice may be melted, and the space it occupied left. Thus in the simplest way we may obtain perfect plaster moulds, from which metal castings can be taken."

This process is very much like a very old one used by sculptors to cast the bronze; they made the model in clay, coated with wax of the thickness intended for the bronze; then coated outside with clay, or other moulding material.—When dry, the mould was heated gently and baked, the wax run out or was expelled as gas in the baking, and the cavity was left in a proper state to receive the bronze.

Mark Twain on New England Town Names.

Don't direct any more letters to me at Hartford until I find out which Hartford I live in. They mix such things here in New England. I think I am in Hartford proper, but no man may hope to be certain. Because right here in one nest we have Hartford and Old Hartford, and New Hartford and West Hartford, and East Hartford, and Hartford on the Hill, and Hartford-around-generally. It is the strangest thing—this paucity of names in Yankee land. You find that it is not a matter confined to Hartford, but it is a distemper that afflicts all New England. They get a name that suits them, and then hitch distinguishing handles to it and hang them on all the villages round about. It reminds me of a man who said that Adam went on naming his descendents until he ran out of names, and then said, gravely, "Let the rest be called Smith." Down there at New Haven they have Old Haven, West Haven, South Haven, West-by-sou'-West Haven and East-by nor'-east-half-east Haven, and the oldest man in the world can't tell which one of them Yale College is in.

The boys in New England are smart, but after they have learned every thing else, they have to devote a couple of years to the geography of New Haven before they can enter college, and then half of them can't do it till they go to sea a voyage and learn how to box the compass.—This is the reason why there are so many more New England sailors than any other. Some of them spend their whole lives in whaling service trying to fit themselves for college. This class of people have colonized the city of New Bedford, Mass. It is well known that nine-tenths of the old salts there became old salts just in this way. Their lives are a failure—they have lived in vain—they have never been able to get the hang of the New Haven geography. In this connection they tell a story of a stranger who was coming up the Connecticut river, and was trying his best to sleep; but every now and then the boat would stop and man would put his head into the room. First he sang out "Haddam!" and then "East Haddam!" and then "Handam's Neck!" and then "North Haddam!" and then "Great Haddam!" "Little Haddam!" "Old Haddam!" "New Haddam!" "Irish Haddam!" "Dutch Haddam!" "Haddam-Haddam!" and then the stranger jumps out of bed all excited and says: "I am a Methodist preacher, full of grace and forty years in service, without guile; I'm a meek and lowly Christian, but d—n these Haddams—I wish the devil had 'em, I say!"

A LEGEND OF A POLISH SALT MINE.—In the last number of *Putnam's Magazine* there is a description of a Polish salt mine, and of a little chapel far down in the earth, concerning which the following account is given: It is devoted to the memory of the pious wife of one of Poland's early Kings, to whom Heaven vouchsafed in 1852, the boon of bestowing the knowledge of the wondrous treasures on her impoverished subjects. She was far off in Hungary, the legend says, and hearing there of the sufferings of her native land, she was ordered by her patron saint, to cast a precious ring, which she most valued of all her trinkets, into a deep well. She did it in simple faith, and, when she returned to her home at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, some peasants gave her a piece of rock salt, believing it to be a costly jewel. It was of no value in itself, but, oh wonder! in the heart of the transparent mass her ring lay imbedded. She understood the revelation from on high—ordered search to be made for more of the shining substance, and thus were discovered the great mines of Wieliczka, which has ever since been a source of greater wealth than the richest mines of gold or diamonds.

THE son of Joshua Sears, of Boston, 14 years of age, is the richest boy in the United States. His father died ten years ago, leaving property valued at $1,600,000, providing in his will that his son should have $2500 annually until attaining the age of 21; the sum of $30,000 at that period; $4000 annually until he had passed the age of 24; $6000 annually until he had passed the age of 30; and $20,000 per annum after that time. The property remains in the hands of three trustees, and the principal has now reached the sum of $3,300,000. The trustees have a salary of $5000 each, and the commissions received from the collections of rents amount to a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States. Young Sears is now in Europe, being educated.

The 'Fat Contributor' on a Farm.

The "Fat Contributor" has been in Central New York, looking after a farm he has there. He is much interested in agriculture—intends to follow it when he retires from public life. He writes as follows:

WESTMORELAND, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Editor Times:—I am deep in agriculture at present, and charmed with everything in it. The daily labors of my hired man are giving a vigor to my frame that I have not known for years, bronzing my face with the ruddy hue of healthful toil. After observing him from my window for a couple of hours as he follows the plow, it is astonishing what an appetite I have for my dinner.

I attended a meeting of the "Farmers' Club," the other day, and was much interested in the suggestions offered. There is no formality about these meetings, every one being at liberty to present such facts and suggestions as he pleases.

This being the planter's season, discussions naturally lay in that direction. How to keep worms away from corn was a prominent theme. H. O. Handle, of Remsom, strongly recommended that the seed of the corn be soaked in vermifuge, which is said to be a good thing to drive away worms.

Kurnel O'Korn, of Squash Bush, said he usually stuffed the worms with worm lozenges (of which they are passionately fond) while the corn is growing. Common gratitude keeps them from eating the corn after that.

The grub-worm was taken up and discussed. Some one said ashes would fix him. Luke Coan, of Westmoreland, said the grubs on his farm like ashes—get fat on them.—He said he put ashes on every hill of his corn in a ten acre field of it. The grub went at the ashes and devoured it nearly as they could put it on. That night we were awaken by a loud knocking at the door and great hallooing. It was the grubs. They had come up to the house in a body demanding more ashes.

A farmer wanted to know the best protection against crows. Scarecrows are of no avail now, he said. Since fashion prescribes such outrageous attire for men and women, scare crow are too common. One man said he kept carion in a field adjoining his cornfield—for where the carrion is, there will the crows be also. The only trouble is, it makes the neighbors carry on about it.

There was considerable discussion as to the best time to put corn in. Some thought it should be put in late at night; but it was finally settled that eleven o'clock in the forenoon was the proper time. It being about the hour, the club adjourned to a grocery across the street and put in their "corn."

Spring gardening was discussed at some length. A farmer from Utica thought it would be better to do spring gardening it the fall, when they weren't drove so. The President of the club was requested to give his views about the proper way to make beds. He said it was something that he didn't worry about; he had the chamberwaid make the beds.

The various kinds of patent rakes were also commented upon. Farmer Bronson, who had lost an arm in the service, said he raked his garden with "grape and canister."—Farmer Jonsbeerly was of the opinion that four aces would "rake 'er down" every time. Somebody recommended mandrakes.

A communication was read designed to show that a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine was the best thing to "sow" wheat with. A-hem.

The diseases of cattle was a subject of discussion. For horn ails it was recommended to fill the horn with gunpowder, and touch it off. Farmer Rusell said he had used it for that purpose in his herd, and he hadn't heard any complaint since. He said he had rather have a horn (of) ate himself than see his cattle suffer with it.

Iron is said to be an excellent tonic for cows. Dairymen use a great deal of it when they have chain pumps.

In trimming trees it was decided best to consult an experienced dressmaker. Dressmakers are posted in the Spring styles of trimming. Some people wouldn't know any better than to put lilac trimming on cherry trees, or cherry trimmings on lilac bushes. So am I, too.

Mr. Dankushman, of Laindville, said he was not much at setting out trees, but he could out set any fellow in Oneida county sitting up with the girls. Motion adopted.

An honest old farmer from Vernon, Mr. Jorden, complained that the farming community were constantly being gulled by worthless patent rights. He had got his house full of patent churns, and his barn full of patent forks, all of them worthless. A man sold him a churn the other day warranted to bring butter (from any distance) in thirty seconds. He worked at it three days and nights, and then had to have his butter brought from Utica by the stage.

Farmer O'Spatten, of Hampton, made similar complaint. He said he was induced, by promise of marriage, to buy a patent lightning rod that was said to mow, husk corn, chop wood, fodder the cattle, and draw cider—all at the same time. He brought it home, but it hadn't done anything but sit around the house and read novels ever since.

Clark potter, of Mary, had bought a corn sheller, warranted to take off corns and bunions. It took them off about half a mile and then brought them back again. Cornshellation in that.

Club adjourned to meet next week at two o'clock.

FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

"HOW MUCH, MARM?"—A clerk in a dry goods store retired one night, having for his bed-fellow an acquaintance dating back to school days. Our informant slept in the next room adjoining, the door of which was partly open. In the middle of the night he says he was awakened from sleep by hearing the clerk in a loud tone of voice exclaim, "How many yards did you say you wanted, marm? Three yards enough?" and the next thing he heard a tearing noise, and the bed-fellow of the clerk shouted out, "What are you doing? You have torn my shirt from top to bottom!" The poor dreamer imagined himself in his store waiting on a lady customer, who wanted three yards of calico.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, : : : : JAN. 21, 1869

Close of Volume Two.

With the present issue of the *Freeman* ends the second year of its existence, and we deem it a fitting time to say a word or two to those of our subscribers who owe us for *one year or more*. From these alone there is due us over *nine hundred dollars*, and we feel that we ought to have it, not only because our own wants, but the wants of our paper demand it. If we get it we design improving the FREEMAN throughout—if we don't get it as the result of this, *the last notice*, we shall try some other method, and hence we hope that this will serve as a sufficient notice of that fact. After the name of each suberiber who is in arrears one year or more we this week place figures, enclosed in a ring. This we do to convince them that they are in the *ring*, and the figures will show the length of time for which they owe us. If those among them who reside in the county will remit the amount within three weeks we shall accept two dollars per year as payment in full. After that date their accounts will be left in the hands of a lawyer for collection, and we do not intend that we shall be at the expense of collecting the several amounts. Will those who are thus directly appealed to attend to the matter at once? They know who we mean, and should act accordingly.

Tea and Traitors.

A few days ago Gen. Wickham, a distinguished officer of the rebel army, visited Washington to attend to some private business. He was called upon by Gen. Grant and invited to take tea with him. Of course Gen. Wickham responded to the invitation. Whereat the Radicals are sorely perplexed, construing Grant's drinking tea with a rebel officer as an unpardonable offence, and as a precursor of woes innumerable to the future peace and harmony of Radicalism. If the recipient of Grant's hospitality had been Fred Douglas, Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, (the colored Sing Sing convict and late member of the Georgia State Senate,) or "Brudder" Menard from Louisiana, who has not yet been admitted to his seat in Congress, then everything would have been lovely and the long looked for era of "liberty, equality and fraternity" would have been ushered in.—But for Grant to dine with a rebel officer! Why it is an insult to the *loyal sentiment* of the country—a clean surrender of the fruits of the war. As Macbeth said to the ghost of the murdered Banquo, "Take any other shape than *that!*" We have a vague idea that there are some things in the future of Grant that are not dreamed of in Radical philosophy.

Folding and Pasting.

It is said by a Harrisburg paper that it costs the State between *thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars* annually to pay for the folding and pasting of the two branches of the Legislature. It is simply incredible that so large an amount of money could legitimately and honestly be expended for such a purpose. *How* it is spent of course no one can tell, but that it *is* spent seems to be conceded. Messrs. Rauch and Cochran, the proprietors of a German Radical paper at Lancaster, sent a written proposition to the present Legislature, in which they agreed to do all the folding and pasting that may be required during the session for the sum of *seven thousand dollars*, and to give ample security for the faithful performance of the contract. Their proposition was *refused* by the Radical caucus, both in the Senate and in the House. Why was it refused? Geary talks very glibly in his message about the immense burden of taxation which is oppressing and weighing down the people, and of the urgent necesity of reform in the public expenditures. The Radicals claim not only to be "the God and morality party," but also the party of reform, both in the national and State governments. And yet when an opportunity is presented it of saving *twenty-five thousand dollars* of the people's money in this one item of folding and pasting, they spurn it and treat it with silent contempt. And why? Because a score of hungry Radicals want to be pasters and folders, and they must be provided for at the public expense. Even a former member of the House of Representatives, by the name of Lott, a *loyal* man of course, disgraced himself, if that were possible, by going to Harrisburg at the present session in pursuit of worn out Radical old clothes, and asking his Radical friends to instal him in the dignified position of folder and paster. And it was done, too, although a one legged soldier was there asking for the same situation. But the Radical caucus ignored the poor soldier's claims and nominated the Honorable (?) Mr. Lott. Radical ex-members of the Legislature will sometimes stoop very low for the sake of holding the most menial offices.

The county of Indiana was represented in the House two years ago by a loyal man named Kimmel. At the election last fall a year his constituents defeated him, and he now turns up in the high and distinguished position of *Assistant* Postmaster of the House of Representatives. But the subject is disgusting, and we drop it after having referred thus briefly to the folding and pasting swindle and to those self-sacrificing patriots, Lott and Kimmel.

THE BELLEFONTE WATCHMAN inaugurated the new year by donning an entire new dress, and is now one of the ablest and most fearless, Democratic journals in the commonwealth. Alf. S. Kierolf, Esq., who has fought many a hard fight for the good cause, has become associated with P. Grey Meek, Esq., in the editorial management of the *Watchman*, and if they don't make things "hump" it won't be because they haven't the ability and will to do it.

Who are Repudiators?

In nothing is the hypocrisy of the Radical press so offensive as in its persistent efforts to create the belief in the existence of a fixed purpose by the Democratic party to repudiate the public debt. Although there is not a particle of evidence upon which to rest the charge—although no Democratic State Convention, nor any member of the Democratic party enjoying its confidence, has ever sanctioned or approved the doctrine—yet the shameless libel is still repeated, as though it were founded on fact. For a year previous to the meeting of the National Democratic Convention at New York, and when it was deemed highly probable that George H. Pendleton would receive the nomination for the Presidency, the Radical press of the country, with a concerted movement, charged that gentleman with being the advocate of repudiating the obligations of the government.—No charge was ever more unfounded or unjust. In all his utterances Mr. Pendleton uniformly declared that when the bond of the government, as for instance the ten-forty bonds, stipulated on its face, or when the law authorizing its issue provided for its payment in gold, payment of it must be made in gold, and in no other manner. But where neither the bond, as is the case with the five-twenty bonds, nor the law under which it was issued, specified that it should be paid *in gold*, then it might and should be paid in greenbacks, which is the lawful currency of the country for the payment of all debts public and private except interest on the national debt and duties on foreign imports.

And in this view of the question Mr. Pendleton was sustained by the Radical party in all the western and north-western States. All the Radical candidates for Congress in those States adopted the greenback theory; the Radical State Convention of Indiana planted itself squarely on the Pendleton platform; Senator Morton of that State, the ablest man of the party, and Senator Sherman of Ohio, both recognized it; Gen. Butler advocated it, while Thaddeus Stevens declared that any man who contended for the payment of the five-twenty bonds in gold was either a knave or a fool, or perhaps both.

In order to test the sincerity of the Radical party on the question of paying the principal of five-twenty bonds in gold, Mr. Edmunds, a Radical member of the United States Senate from Vermont, offered a resolution in that body last summer declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the bonds should be paid in gold. That resolution remains unacted on to this day, and although its author has on several occasions threatened to press it to a vote, he has never done so, and we predict that his Radical friends in the Senate will never permit him to do so.

But our object in commencing this article was to direct attention to another aspect of the question of repudiation, which is not generally understood, and which shows the utter duplicity of the Radical party in reference to it. On the 12th of June, 1840, when David R. Porter was Governor of this State, the Legislature, which was largely Democratic, passed an act requiring the interest on the State debt to be paid *in specie or its equivalent*. The provisions of that law were strictly complied with by the State Treasurer through all the subsequent administrations of the State goverments until 1864. Andrew G. Curtin was then Governor of the State, and the Legislature was intensely *loyal*. That Legislature, in opposition to the unanimous voice of the Democratic members and the earnest protest of a Democratic State Treasurer, passed the following act *repealing* the law of 1840 and providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt in *greenbacks*, then at a fearful discount:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., in General Assembly met*, That so much of an act approved the 12th day of June, 1840, as required the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth to be paid in specie or its equivalent, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the said interest shall be paid by the State Treasurer, as the same shall hereafter fall due, in such notes as have been or shall hereafter be declared by any law of the United States to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of debts, public and private, within the United States."

Here was an act of plain, undisguised repudiation perpetrated by a Radical Legislature. Under the provisions of this law the interest on the State debt is now paid in greenbacks. The effect of this is that a creditor of the State who is entitled to receive *one hundred dollars* of interest only gets *sixty-five*, that being the difference between the relative value of gold and greenbacks. We have thus in our own State a swindling act of Assembly, fastened upon us by a Radical Legislature, which openly cheats her creditors and is a foul blot on the fair name and credit of our Commonwealth. In view of this fact how serenely impudent is it in this reckless party, which has thus debauched the financial virtue of Pennsylvania, to prate about the sanctity of a solemn contract.—The Democratic party of the State can look the public creditor in the face, and in reply to his well founded denunciations of a violated contract and a dishonored obligation, exclaim. "Thou canst not say I did it!"

THE PHILADELPHIA PATRIOT is the title of a new Democratic journal recently established in the city of "Brotherly Love," and that it will prove a successful enterprise is evident from the fact that it is in every respect worthy of success. It is a large eight paged paper, and every column is filled with the most interesting and instructive matter. We confess we have never perused a newspaper with more avidity or satisfaction, and we are sure every person who subscribes for it will be as favorably impressed with its contents. It is published by Mr. M. K. Pierce, and edited, and ably edited, by Chas. N. Pine, Esq., and we trust it will not *pine* for want of patronage. Terms $2,50 per year.

KERN & COBAUGH keep constantly on hand a costly collection of common and uncommon goods—choice, cheap and durable goods—carpets, leather, etc., dry goods and groceries, at the end of the Kernville bridge in Johnstown. They have a very large and handsome store-room. Call and see them.

Woman's Rights.

At the request of a special friend we give below a synopsis of a lecture delivered at Springfield, L. I., by Hon. Scott R. Sherwood. We do this the more willingly as the subject is likely to become one of the great questions before the American people. Mr. S. is, we believe, a Republican, and a son of Judge Sherwood, with whom many of our citizens are acquainted. He purposes, on some future occasion, to repeat his lecture in our town:

LECTURE BY HON. SCOTT R. SHERWOOD.—The first of a series of five popular lectures, under the auspices of the Queen's High School at Springfield, Long Island, was delivered on Wednesday evening last, by Scott R. Sherwood. A large and appreciative audience greeted the lecturer, and listened attentively to his essay, which occupied one hour in the delivery, and was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause. The platform was occupied by the trustees, Mr. George W. Dickerson, the principal, a number of invited guests, and the speaker. Mr. Dickerson presided, and, flatteringly presented Mr. Sherwood to his audience.

The lecture then began with an elaborate history of the inception, and progress, down to the present time, of the woman's rights movement, and followed with an exhaustive review, in conservative spirit, of the principles involved in the question of woman's title to the elective franchise. The essay was an exquisite literary performance, occupying nearly an hour in its delivery, and abounding in brilliant passages illustrative to the author's singular humor, pathos, and power of research. "Has God made woman capable, morally, intellectual, and physically, of taking part in human (meaning political) affair? Then, what God made her able to do, it is a strong argument that He intended she should do." After reciting this proposition as that of Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his harangue at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 15, 1851, Mr Sherwood proceeded to argue that woman was a creature of affection; that she retains an intuition of reliance on man for support and protection; that she is physically inferior; that she is intellectual weaker, and that the effect upon society which would follow the exercise by women of political and other rights now acceded to man, would be pernicious. Admitting his premises which may be thus briefly defined, the speaker claimed that to woman han been allotted a distinct province in life. The peculiar office of women is to impart virtue, affection, and gentleness in society, while that of man is to govern and protect it. Mr S. insisted that woman is not entitled to the civil rights of man, because it not her nature or disposition to embark on the hazardous sea of politics, and to become involved in the exciting strifes of party. Woman was never constituted to participate in caucus broils, in contentions at the hustings or the polls, in the wild enthusiasm of mass meetings, or to occupy positions of confidence and power.—She was never delegated to speak from the pulpit, or to become a debater at the bar, or in our legislative halls, or to dictate and enforce the decrees of justice, or to marshall hosts on the field of battle. The speaker adduced illustrious examples of women who have assumed the responsibilities or exercised the privileges of executive power; but demonstrated that they had all proved imperfect exceptions, and had only served to emphasize the established rule behad declared. Our Savior selected his Apostles from among men. Almighty God made man the medium for recording his inspired mandates. After drawing from the testimony and opinions of others, thereby showing a familiarity with letters and history rarely evidenced in a single hour's essay, the lecturer inquired of Plato, Condorcet, Stewart Mill, and Harriet Martineau; of Fanny Wright, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Wendell Phillips; of Ernestine L. Rose, Wm. Loyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, Albert Brisbane, Anna Dickinson, and Henry Ward Beecher, and the other greater and lesser ancient and modern champions of female license: "Suppose woman should today be vested with the elective franchise: what number of the sex would accept the privilege?" He believed there were none possessing the meakness, refinement, and tenderness of their species, who would undertake the serious and vexatious responsibilities of politics. The incontrovertible law of nature, as gleaned from Holy Writ, from the authority of age and prevailing custom, from the teachings of history, physiology, and philosophy, and, finally, from our own honest and manly convictions, pronounces so emphatically against the propriety of delegating the women the civil rights of man. At the conclusion of a brilliant preoration, which we regret our inability to reproduce, Mr. Sherwood exhorted his hearers to vigorously oppose any so styled reform that might impede a perfect realization, from life's picture of a man's first impression of woman, as conveyed in Milton's sublime description of the thought experienced by Adam on beholding Eve's creation:

"Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In all her gestures dignity and love."

Mr. Sherwood's lecture was a most creditable essay, and deserves the encomiums with which it had been previously greeted by the Westchester and New York press, and was received by the audience before which it was last recited.

A CONTESTED JUDGESHIP.—For the first time in our history, since the adoption of our present Constitution, the Legislature of this State has engaged in the trial of a contested seat in the Judiciary of the Commonwealth. Thomas Greenbank, Esq., Democrat, having been duly elected a Judge in Philadelphia last fall, the Radicals have trumped up charges of fraud at the election. The tribunal before which a trial is to be had is not an impartial one, and the uniformity with which the Radical members of the Legislature are accustomed to decide all contested election cases in favor of those of their own faith, would not lead us to expect justice at their hands. We hope they will show a proper regard to their oaths in the important trial now before them. One of the members of the Senate who is on the Committee was heard to remark that he perjured himself on a former occasion to give a seat in the Senate to a Radical contestant. It is to be hoped he has suffered sufficiently from the stings of conscience not to be again guilty of a similar offense, and that he may serve as a warning to his fellow Radicals on the Committee. It is sad to think that the tone of morality among public men has been so lowered that such contests are expected to be decided on partisan grounds, rather than in accordance with the law and the evidence.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives currency to a story that "about $15,000,000 of the Government balance that is every month reported as currency in the Treasury, is now, and has been for years, deposited with a certain banking firm." Think of Treasurer Spinner being a party to or winking at such a transaction as that!

Washington Correspondence.

LETTER NUMBER FIVE.

Dear Freeman—The subject of Southern claims has been one of the engrossing questions before the Senate. A young lady, Sue Murphy, has presented a claim for $7,000, the amount of damages sustained by her in consequence of the rebellion. It was at first supposed the bill would pass without difficulty, as it was considered just and equitable, and more especially as it had the explicit endorsement of Gen. Grant in writing. Still it hangs fire, and the discussion has taken a very wide range, involving the whole question at issue. The general impression is that Miss Sue will "have her claim allowed," but nothing is very certain here.

The House has defeated the bill for a territorial government in Alaska. It is supposed that a military government will be substituted. Indeed, a territorial establishment would be an immense source of expense to the nation. It has been calculated that the mileage of a single delegate to Congress would be over $40,000.

Whatever of honesty remains in Congress is receiving a severe shock from the inordinate demands for appropriations of the national domain for Pacific railroads. From appearances a "ring" is formed, or about to be formed, on this question, which bids fair to throw the whisky ring far into the shade. I do not think that, as at present, Congress can be made a party to these immense and outrageous schemes of aggrandizement and swindling. Enough has already been done in that direction, and Congress seems disposed to keep a stiff rein on these speculators.

A Mahlon Loomis, M. D., has been crazy enough or impudent enough (it is hard to say which) to ask the modest appropriation of $50,000 to make experiments in a new telegraphic wrinkle, by which wire is to be superseded and earth and water substituted as the mediums of telegraphy. Senator Pomroy, of Kansas, who favors every humbug, of course favored this. Sumner, another idiot, introduced the petition, and it was referred to the Committee on Patents.—No appropriation will be made.

The absorbing question now mooted in Congress is the act to repeal the Civil Tenure law. This was brought before the House by Radical members and pressed to a vote. The Democrats, in a body, voted for its repeal, thus demonstrating their willingness to concede to Gen. Grant, the new President, all the powers and prerogatives that had been held by his predecessors. Not so the Radicals. In passing the bill they claimed that President Johnson made an unjust use of his powers. Yet, strange to say, though Washburne and Butler, both Radicals, led off in favor of its repeal, a large number of Radicals, and among the rest Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, showed as much fear of Grant as they had of Johnson, and voted against it. The "aristocratic branch," the Senate, will defeat the repeal of the obnoxious law, and thus embarrass the new President in the discharge of his constitutional duties. However the fight is between Grant and his (professed) friends, and the Democrats, like Eugene Aram, are "equal to either fortune."

JUNIATA.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1869.

Dear Freeman—The legislation thus far has been mostly of a local character, and of course uninteresting to your readers. There is no doubt but that the Radicals will force on the people of the Commonwealth at this session another Registry law, and will use all their legal abilities to make it constitutional. There has already been a joint committee appointed for this purpose. There is also a scheme on foot to pass a Metropolitan Police bill for the city of Philadelphia.—Whenever a city, county or State elects Democratic officers the first thing in order is for these guardians of the people to reconstruct it. If the people of Philadelphia didn't want this police bill why did they elect a Democratic Mayor? It will teach them better next time.

The standing committees of the House were announced on Wednesday. I notice Democrats are put on the tail end of the unimportant ones, merely for the purpose of filling up the requisite number. Those that are liberal in their views are tolerably well fixed—such, for an increase of officers.

A resolution to appoint twenty-seven Pasters and Folders was passsed by the House a few days ago, all the Radicals and some four or five milk and water Democrats voting for it. I can't see what induced those Democrats to make tools of themselves by helping the Rads. to plunder the taxpayers, when they show so much ability in this particular themselves. Perhaps there was something behind the curtain that they will be able to explain to the satisfactson of their constituents. As they all hail from the eastern part of the State, I will not give their names. I learn there were enough Radicals voting with the Democrats in the Senate to kill the resolution, however, and thereby save the State the small matter of at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

His Excellency Governer Geary has been verry ill for a few days with erysipelas, but is recovering slowly.

An elopement in arristocratic circles this week has caused quite a sensation among the gossippers. A limb of the law (a young limb) and the daughter of a wealthy merchant, not having the fear of the Lord nor of their "cruel parients before their eyes, and having a determination to be one, left for parts unknown a day or two ago. For particular see small bills.

H.

WHAT IT COST TO BAPTIZE TWO BABIES.—The public have been favored with a report of the doings for the past year of the society whose mission it is to promote Christianity among the Jews. The Secretary says that the amount of moneys received was $2.377, of which $2,241 67 were expended, leaving a balance of $153 33; and that the great work accomplished was the baptism of two babies of Jewish parentage, each one costing the Society over eleven hundred dollars. As the babies were of Jewish parentage, and nothing is said of the conversion of the parents, the presumption is strong that the infants belonged to converted Jews, or were stolen from their parents. In either case the work of the society is nothing to boast of, and the money it seems to us might have been far more usefully employed. Any of the city soup societies would have spent it in a more sensible and Christian-like manner in feeding the hungry.

THE block of three marble stores at the southwest corner of 9th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, running through to Sansom street the handsomest of the kind in the city, and among the costliest, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday morning January 14th. The Chestnut street fronts were of pure marble, and of beautiful architecture. The cause of the fire is unknown.—The loss of property is estimated at $300,000, and is insured for $610,000.

WHAT makes your hair so beautiful?—Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

News of the Week.

—The latest mode of announcing a birth is to call it "cutting off a coupon from the marriage bond."

—Gerald Eaton was on Saturday sentenced to death in Philadelphia, for the murder of Heenan.

—Major General St. Clair Mulholland, a distinguished Irish-American officer of the late war, has been appointed Chief of Police of Philadelphia.

—Galusha A. Grow, after a week's experience at Harrisburg, during the Senatorial contest, says he will "never be a candidate for anything again."

—George Weathers, the brute who partly roasted his child a few days since in Louisville, was committed to prison on Saturday morning in default of $2.000 bail.

—An old man died in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at Washington, on Wednesday, while listening to Mr. Howard's argument on the Sue Murphy claim.

—Rev. J. G. Archer, Presbyterian minister of Clearfield, Pa., was one of the three men instantly killed on the Pan Handle railroad on Tuesday morning of last week.

—A frightful explosion of burning fluid occurred at Harrisburg on Saturday evening, by which a young lady, Miss Kate Rupert, had her person terribly burned from head to foot.

—We hear that an attempt will probably be made in the present Legislature to have our State divided in two, the new commonwealth to be called Cameronia. The attempt will of course fail.

—A woman named Williams, residing in Hampton Village, Canada, in a fit of insanity on Tuesday, drowned her two children in a barrel of water, and was then discovered getting into it herself.

—"Torch-and turpentine" Brownlow has retired from journalistic duty. The country would be benefitted if the old reprobate would retire from all duty save that of "prayer and penitence."

—The sensation in hotel life in Dayton, O., on Friday, was the arrival of a double wedding party from Miami county—a father and his son—who had married sisters, the father wedding the younger.

—In the baggage of a woman arrested at Davenport, Iowa, on Wednesday, for passing counterfeit money, over four thousand dollars of spurious currency was found. She was agent for a gang of eastern counterfeiters.

—Friction matches can be made perfectly water-proof under any circumstances, by dipping them, when completed, in the ordinary way, in a solution formed by adding two parts of glycerine to one hundred of collodion.

—A large onion, planted so near a rosebush as to touch the roots, will greatly increase the odor of the flowers, and the water distilled from such roses is far superior in flavor to other rose-water. So says a Massachusetts contemporary.

—A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of John C. Breckenridge, indicted for treason, and he may be expected to return home shortly. Mr. Breckenridge lost all he had in the war, and will be entirely dependent upon his profession for a livelihood.

—A colored woman of Columbia, South Carolina, has given over $500 toward erecting a chapel for her people, renting her house to raise the money, while she herself has been living in a shanty. This may be set down as an instance of giving so that one feels it.

—The loss of the brig A. R. Dunlap, from Boston to Halifax, with thirteen lives, is fully confirmed. Portions of the wreck and one body, recognized as Mrs. Talbot, have floated ashore. The wreck occurred off Mahey's Head, Prospect Bay, thirty miles from Halifax.

—Henry Clay's son, Theodore, is an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky. He is small in stature, and thin, with a bald head, and gray hair and whiskers. He seldom speaks, but recognises those who address him by returning the salute politely and with dignity.

—An aged lady in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, possesses a watch belonging to Major Andre, with the name and the date 1774 engraved on the back. The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* says she is anxious to dispose of it. Here is a chance for some historical society to add to its treasures.

—A fitting sequel to the proposed renomination of Gov. Geary by the *State Guard* would be an announcement at the bottom of the same column, "for State Librarian, Wien Forney," its leading editor. Such disinterested friendship should exert a potent influence.—*Scranton Republican.*

—A mysterious masker appeared at a party in Nashville the other night, and received many compliments for the fidelity with which he sustained the character of a negro. When the time came for unmasking, the secret of his success was discovered in the fact that he was in truth what he seemed to be.

—Rev. Father McElroy, the oldest Catholic priest in the U. S., aged 87, after blindness for two years, has had his sight restored by removing a cataract. He expects soon to preach again. He was a chaplain in the Mexican war, and has done much for the advancement of the Catholic church in Massachusetts.

—George Bailey, a colored sailor, who has been on trial at Princess Anne, Md., for the murder of the Captain and mate of the schooner Brave, was convicted on Tuesday last and on Wednesday was sentenced to be hanged. His three comrades in crime, Rounds, Wilson and Wells, are in jail under sentence of death. The day of their execution has been fixed for the fifth of March next.

—A Brunswick (Maine) paper tells of a dog who went to church on Christmas day, and when the minister began to pray he raised himself and set upon his haunches, bending low his fore-paws and his head.—This reverned posture he maintained throughout the prayer, coming back to his four legged position just as soon as the "amen" was pronounced, and running as if to greet the clergyman.

—There was recently a large fall of red snow near Leavenworth. The water obtained from melting it had a red sediment like brick dust. This is a common phenomenon in the Arctic regions, though it has seldom been observed so far South. There has been much discussion in regard to its cause, though the microscope has recently showed it to be due to the presence of a minute species of animalculæ.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.—Archbishop Spalding has issued to his clergy a circular relative to the celebration of marriages in the Catholic churches. He urges that the marriage be celebrated at the Holy Mass, as that usually takes place at an early hour, with much more decorum and solemnity, as well as with greater privacy and less parade.—That, he says, will be in much better taste, and more in conformity with the spirit of the Church.

He enjoins that whenever a marriage is to take place without the Holy Mass, and the officiating clergyman has reason to anticipate a large attendance of the curious, he shall insist that the attendance shall be confined to a limited number, to be admitted only by card. When both the contracting parties are Catholics, the marriage is always to be celebrated in the church, unless the residence of the bride be at least three miles distant from the church.

GHOSTS OF THE WRECK.—As the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company's steamer Minneola was passing up the Ohio, Thursday night, at half past eight o'clock, when within a short distance of the spot where the recent collision occurred between the mail line steamers United States and America, the watchman, Mr. Jacob Thorp, and the bar-keeper, Mr. John McHuron, who were on the guards, together with Mr. Murphy, the steward of the boat, looking out for the wreck, and desiring to see how the place looked, were startled by a pale blue light, which rose slowly out of the water to the height of several feet and lasted about fifty seconds, when it disappeared.—The light itself was not very bright, yet they could see the outlines of the wreck and on the bank for some distance. They were at first puzzled, but before a minute elapsed another light was seen to rise the same as the first.

The pilot who saw the first one was now also puzzled, and was ready to believe it a 'hail' and was about to answer it, when a third column of blue light, rose nearly alongside. Several of the officers saw them, and consulted as they gazed in wonderment at the spectacles, at the same time watching closely for any signs of men about the wreck, and failing to discover any cause for those singular phenomonons; some became somewhat excited, and one or two rather terrified, as they were not much unlike the ghosts of the departed. The officers who saw them affirm positively, and we cannot doubt there assertions, asserted earnestly as they are, that these lights, so singular, wonderful and unaccountable, exploded, or expanded, after rising, and assumed human forms. Every one on the boat was aroused, and great excitement prevailed. All went on watch, but after passing the wreck no more were seen.—*Louisville Sun.*

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the Prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and send information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the Prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second St., Williamsburg, Kings County New York. [Nov.12,'68-1y.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.
The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.
STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP REAL ESTATE.—I will sell for cash, or on time, the following described Real Estate:
FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in the Borough of Ebensburg.
SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying immediately south of Ebensburg.
A FARM OF 130 ACRES in Blacklick Township, about 50 acres cleared. An excellent Coal Bank on the tract.
FOUR TRACTS UNIMPROVED LAND in Summerhill Township.
A TRACT OF UNIMPROVED LAND in Washington Township.
A HOUSE and LOT at Hemlock, now in possession of Mr. Moreland.
A TRACT OF LAND in Washington Tp., in name of Ruffner.
Also, various other LANDS or LOTS OF GROUND in different portions of Cambria Co.
☞ A good title will be given in all cases.
ROBERT L. JOHNSTON.
Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869-tf.

FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE!—Will be sold on the most reasonable terms that valuable property situate in the Borough of Summitville, Cambria county, cornering on the Northern Turnpike and the Old Portage, embracing FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, with a front of 130 feet, having thereon erected a large TWO STORY HOUSE, part brick and part frame, at present occupied as a tavern. The property has every convenience either for a public house or a comfortable private residence. It has Stabling for fifteen or twenty horses, a first rate well of water and an excellent garden, and every other accommodation for either a public house or a private dwelling.
For terms apply to the subscriber at Summitville. HENRY HUGHES.
January 14, 1868.-4t.
☞ Johnstown Democrat, Altoona Vindicator and Hollidaysburg Standard copy four times and send bill to advertiser.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, that valuable property situate at the corner of Horner and Mary Ann streets, in the borough of Ebensburg, containing nearly an acre of ground, with a large an commodious Frame Dwelling House, outbuildings and stable—all in excellent order. The property embraces a wood-house, wash-house, and an excellent cellar, and there are on the premises a large number of selected fruit trees. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchare will call and examine for themselves. The title is indisputable. For particulars inquire of
R. L. JOHNSTON.
Ebensburg, January 7th, 1869.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Ann Buser, Barbara Buser and Margaret Buser, late of the borough of Carrolltown, county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN BENDER, Adm'r.
Carroll Twp., Jan. 14, 1869. 6t.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER!—The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the Ebensburg Foundry, and retired from the business, offers for sale, to close out the remaining portion of his stock, FOUR THRESHING MACHINES and ONE TON OF METAL SLED SOLES. The Machines are well made, and will be sold for $125 each, on six months' credit, or for $112,50 cash.—The sled soles will be sold in one lot for 3 cts. per lb. E. GLASS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869.-tf.

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.
Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and onductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.
Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.
SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.
SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.
Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.
Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.
Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.
The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.
☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8*

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND LIQUORS.
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.
The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.
☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868.-tf.

10.000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : JAN. 21, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The parties who carry away boards, etc., from the new Catholic church are known, and will be prosecuted if the do not desist.

Mr. John Muckler, a citizen of Dauphin county, had one of his legs broken at Tyrone, a few days since, while engaged in hauling logs.

Mr. David Pugh, a well known character in this locality, died at his residence in Cambria township, on Friday night last, aged about fifty years.

On Monday of last week Harry Boyles, of Altoona, had one of his arms so shockingly crushed by a locomotive passing over it that amputation was found necessary.

Rev. John Stoepel, pastor of the German church on Liberty street Allegheny, and Vicar General of this diocese, died at his residence in that city on the 13th inst.

Mr. Edward Dever died near Blairsville, on the 6th inst., at the extraordinary age of 106 years. He was a relative, we believe, of the Devers residing near Munster, this county.

Amos Sturgeon, brakesman, fell from a coal train while in motion, a few days since, between Homewood and Wilkinsburg, and was instantly killed, the body being horribly mangled.

Married, in Carroll township, on Tuesday, 19th inst., by Rev. G. Cristoph, Mr. Henry Hopple, Jr ,and Miss —— Ager, daughter of Thos. Ager, Esq., all of the above township. May happiness and prosperity attend them through life.

Jack Sweyer, a little nephew of our townsman, H. Kinkead, Esq., was accidentally injured in the fleshy part of one of his hands, on Tuesday of last week, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was carelessly handling.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, relict of David Davis, drover, dec'd, died in this place, on the 14th inst , aged about 69 years. Mrs. D. had resided the greater part of her lifetime in this vicinity, and was much esteemed all who knew her.

A German named John Millbarger was so seriously injured by a fall of "horseback," in a coal mine in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, on the 7th inst., as to cause his death on the 11th. He leaves a wife and three children.

Hon. John Porter, representative from this county, has been appointed on the Educational Committee in the House, and Gen. Harry White, Senator from this district, has been placed on the Judiciary General (chairman), Estates and Escheats, Election Districts and Retrenchment and Reform committees in the Senate.

Another concert in aid of the M. P. B Club will be given in this place in the course of a couple of weeks. Several other "singists," in addition to those who participated in the last concert, have been secured for the occasion, and we have no doubt the entertainment will be a good one. The programme will be entirely new.

A brakeman named Lawson Spires was caught between two freight cars, at Story's water station, two miles east of Greensburg, on Friday night week, and crushed to death. His death was the result of a collision between two trains, and the collision was the result of criminal carelessness on part of the engineer of one train and the flagman of the other.

Mr. Evelyn Evans, well known to many of our people as an actor and elocutionist, has laid down the carnal "Black Crook" and taken up the spiritual shepherd's crook. In other words, he has quit the stage and entered the M. E. ministry, and is now holding revival meetings in Pittsburgh. May he succeed in making "the crooked places straight."

An old man named Robert McCormick, living alone in Brushvalley township, Indiana county, was found in a dying condition, on Monday morning of last week, with his head cut and bruised in a shocking manner. He was in an insensible condition when found, and died shortly after. The cause of his death remains a mystery, though murder and robbery is hinted at.

Mr. Daniel Beck, partner of our townsman Mr. A. J. Shoemaker in the manufacture of flour and lumber at Irwin Station, went into a coal mine, on Thursday last, to direct the removal of some coal, when a large piece of slate fell on him, crushing his left arm and leg so terribly that his leg and hand had to be amputated. The unfortunate man is now doing well.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is testing the experiment of building strong fences, with wide boards, on either side of the deep cuts along their road, for the purpose of preventing the drifting snow from obstructing the track. Fences of this kind have been put up at Gallitzin. We hope the experiment will prove a success, and that it will be extended to our Branch Road.

The genial countenance of our young friend, C. W. Easly, greeted us with a benignant smile on Tuesday morning last. He spent the day among his many friends here, and left in the evening on a through ticket for Erie, where he has concluded arrangements for entering forthwith upon the duties of editor of the *Observer*, published in that city. May brilliant success and good fortune attend him.

Dr. N. B. Wolfe, a resident of Ebensburg some twenty odd years ago, paid our town a casual visit on Friday last, while on his return trip from Columbia, where he had been attending the funeral of his mother, to his home in Cincinnati. "Nap" looked very little older than in days of yore, although he has passed almost a quarter of a century in years and is said to have amassed a handsome competence since last we saw him.

A little daughter of Mr. Abraham Crawford, of Green township, Indiana county, was recently shot in the shoulder, the ball lodging near the lungs, by a pistol which was accidentally discharged while being used as a plaything by her little brother aged only seven years. She was not expected to live at last accounts. Mr. James Thomas of the same township, was severely injured, on the 9th inst., while engaged in falling a tree.

We had the pleasure of a brief interview on Monday with Mr. John McDunn, who is at present on a visit to his mountain home after a sojourn of four years' duration in Minnesota. He reports the Cambrians in that distant State as in good health, well contented, and much pleased with the country and its productiveness. He says one of them harvested four thousand bushels of wheat alone last year. Mr. McD. designs starting for Iowa next week, and from thence he will return to Minnesota in the spring.

SAVE MONEY.—There is no mode of getting honestly rich except by being economical. "A penny saved is a penny gained," and we know of no better mode of putting this truism in practice than by buying your stoves and tinware, when you need such things, from our young friend, George W. Yeager, whose establishment is near the corner of Virginia and Caroline streets, Altoona, Pa. George is an honest and liberal dealer, an excellent workman, and a most deserving and gentlemanly fellow, and all will do well by dealing with him. See his card.

LIST OF JURORS.—Below we give the names of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the special term of our County Court, commencing on Monday, Feb. 15th, and at the regular term, commencing Monday, March 1st, 1869:

FEBRUARY TERM.

Traverse Jurors.—Carroll twp.—Thomas Adams, Charles Anna; Chest tp.—Anthony Anna, John Elder, Sr.; Carrolltown bor—Francis Bearer, Henry J. Campbell; Cambria bor.—Theophilus Bojohn, Frank Kurtz, John Maloy, John Whitman; Cambria tp.—Thomas J. Reese; Clearfield tp.—Mich'l J. Dunnegan, John Nagle; Conemaugh tp.—Jacob C. Horner; Conemaugh bor.—Jos. J. Duncan, 2d ward; East Conemaugh bor.—Ephraim Cogan, John Hildebrand; Ebensburg bor.—Daniel O. Evans, east ward; Gallitzin tp.—Richard Elder, David Stevans; Jackson tp —Joseph Cobaugh, Samuel Harrison; Johnstown bor.—John Brady, August Frank 2d ward; Daniel Cover, William McPherson, 3d ward; John Everhart, 6th ward; Loretto bor.—Joseph Herzog, Sylvester Little; Millville bor.—James Epley, Jacob Marsh, A. J. Nipple; Munster tp.—Francis Itel; Prospect bor.—John Flynn; Richland tp.—George Orris, Henry Topper; Susquehanna tp.—Archibald Farrell, Geo. Stiffler; Taylor tp.—John Benshoof, Sr., George W. Hess, Geo. Knavel, Levi Marsh, Abram McCreary; White tp—Daniel Donnelly, George Walters; Washington tp.—Edward McGlade; Yoder tp.—Joseph Palmer.

MARCH TERM.

Grand Jurors.—Loretto bor.—F. O'Friel, Foreman; Allegheny tp—Wm. J. Buck; Blacklick tp.—Samuel Reed; Conemaugh tp.—George Baltzer; Conemaugh bor., 1st Ward—Francis Devlin, Cornelius Marsh; Conemaugh bor., 2d Ward—Joseph Brown; Cambria bor.—David Gates, Henry Gore; Carroll tp.—John H. Hoover; Croyle tp.—Joseph W. Pringle; Ebensburg bor., East Ward—Lewis Rodgers; Gallitzin tp —Sam'l Sauker; Johnstown bor.—1st Ward, John Hitchins; 2d Ward, R. R. Edwards; Millville bor.—David Livingston; Munster tp.—James Moreland, Peter Parrish; Richland tp.—Joseph Geis; Summerhill tp.—George Settlemoyer; Taylor tp.—Ephraim Adams; Wilmore bor.—John K. Shryock.

Traverse Jurors (First Week).—Allegheny—M. Driskill, J. Hogue, M. L. Stevens; Conemaugh bor.—John Brindle, 2d ward; Conemaugh tp —Henry Constable, John Walters; Clearfield tp.—John Behe, John Kratzer, John Neason; Carroll tp.—Henry Hopple; Chest tp —Jacob Kibler; Chest Springs bor.—Daniel Little; Croyle tp.—William Pringle; Cambria tp.—Edward Parrish, Isadore Riffel, Theodore Shoemaker; Ebensburg bor.—Joshua D. Parrish, west ward; Franklin bor.—Amos Leudenstein; Gallitzin tp.—George Gutwalt, David Mills; Johnstown bor.—Perry Bolsinger, James Barnes, 1st ward; Casper Burgraff, William Layton, 3d ward; James Crosby, 4th ward; Charles Butland, Samuel Koontz, Stewart M'Clellan, 5th ward; Jackson tp.—Paul Dishong, Sr., Frederick Dishong; Loretto bor.—Pat. Mealy, Michael Levy, Thomas Callan; Millville bor—A. M. Bryan, John Hindman, Samuel Masters; Munster tp.—Isadore Lilly; Richland tp.—Peter C. Lehman, John F. Stull, Isaac Harshberger; Susquehanna tp.—Joseph Eckenrode; Taylor tp.—Wm. L. Galbraith, William Hunt; Wilmore bor.—William Skelly, George Wintrode; White tp—Perry Troxell; Yoder tp.—George W. Osborne.

Traverse Jurors (Second Week).—Allegheny tp.—Washington Douglass, Henry Glass, Peter J. Little, Peter M'Coy, John Sanker; Blacklick tp.—Isaac Wissinger; Carroll tp.—David Abrams, Francis Fiick, William T. Gooderham, Raphael Hite, Mich'l Noon; Conemaugh bor.—Albert Brindle, Francis Bridges, 1st ward; Chest tp—Francis Huber; Clearfield tp.—James E. McGough; Croyle tp—James D. Plummer; Cambria tp.—William D. Pryce, Edward Thomas; Ebensburg bor.—John Griffith, Jr., west ward; E. J. Waters, east ward; Franklin bor.—John B. Fite; Gallitzin tp.—Samuel Becher; Johnstown bor.—J. B. McCreight, 2d ward; Benjamin Edwards, Charles Unversaught, 3d ward; Henry Jackson; Loretto bor.—Sebastian Fry; Munster tp.—Augustine Durbin; Millville bor.—Edmund S. Ruth; Prospect bor.—Patrick Green; Richland tp —Michael Bomgardner, Henry Custer, Geo. Fisher, Frederick Gardner, Moses Kring, John A. Strayer; Susquehanna tp —Lawrence Dee, William Garman; Taylor tp.—Joshua N. Griffith, John Lamison, John McCurdy, Abraham Riblet; Washington tp.—Richard Dettling, John Lynch, Otho Stiner; Wilmore bor.—Bernard McColgan; White tp—John Van Scoyoc; Yoder tp.—George Sell.

THE PETROLEUM FLUID manufactured by J. J. Palmer & Co., Pittsburgh, under Letters Patent, supplies a necessity as well as a household convenience. It has been in use more than a year, and is growing in favor wherever used. It makes the neatest and in every respect the best light. No offensive odor—no smoke—no grease to soil the garments—no danger from explosion in lamps—does not injure weak eyes—gives a softer light than Kerosene—can be used with or without chimney and can be burned in any lamp with the trifling expense of changing burners. It is cheaper than any light except daylight. All who use it endorse what we say. The following opinion, one of many we have seen, is worthy of attention:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that I have used the Petroleum Fluid in my house for some time past, with entire satisfaction. It not only affords a clear white light, but is perfectly safe, being regarded by me as non explosive. J. H. PALMER,
Inspector Board Fire Underwriters for the City of Buffalo, N. Y.

EXCITED.—Some of the citizens of Johnstown are said to be deeply excited on the subject of removing the county seat to that prosperous village, and not a few think they have a sure thing of it. We opine that "doubtful things are mighty uncertain," but if this great event should come to pass we shall let our readers hear about it. Until then we advise everybody and all their relations to subserve their own interest in the purchase of stoves, hardware, tinware, groceries, etc., by buying from George Hunt'dy, who is as well prepared to give bargains as any man in his line of business, and wants to close out his stock before Ebensburg is entirely gobbled up by its big neighbor down the road.

You have heard, no doubt, of Enoch Arden,
Whose fate was certainly a hard one,
On a long voyage he was led,
And his wife, concluding he was dead,
Thought she would marry Philip Kay,
Because her husband stayed so long away;
And you've heard how Kay he had to take her
To buy her wedding "duds" at the great Shoemaker
Store, where the best stock of goods in town
At the lowest prices can always be found.

THAT'S SO.—No matter what interested parties may say to the contrary, you can get fully as much for your money, and probably a little more, at the emporium of R. R. Davis, than at any other establishment far or near. His prices defy competition.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 17, 1869.

Mr. Editor—In the absence of local news of any importance I note some of the expenses of our town during the last few years:

The St. John's Catholic church was built only a few years ago at a cost of some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars—a model of cheapness. A costly parsonage has been built adjoining it this summer. The Presbyterians put up a new church lately at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The Lutheran congregation (English) built a new church, which is just finished, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The M. E. congregation lately put up a stone edifice which cost about sixty thousand dollars. The German Catholic (St. Joseph's) congregation have commenced a building which will doubtless cost sixty thousand dollars. The United Brethren have just completed a church of stone which cost about ten thousand dollars. The Welsh have just completed a church on Lower Vine street at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. The Johnstown School Board put up a building last year at a cost of nearly sixteen thousand dollars. The Millville School Board put up one school house costing sixteen thousand dollars, and are about erecting another of equal value. The Town Hall called the "Union Hall," has been just put up at a probable cost of twelve thousand dollars. John Parke, Thos. Gore, C. T. Frazer, A. Montgomery, Daniel Dibert and Jacob Fend have each put up houses at heavy cost, the buildings being first class. Some two hundred others have put up private dwelling houses at an outlay of from one to three thousand dollars each.

The Cambria Iron Company are erecting a building for steel works which will cost nearly fifty thousand dollars.

Thus, Mr. Editor, do improvements progress in Johnstown, and thus is the money circulated, and thus are many persons employed that would not otherwise have work.

The iron bridge over Stoney Creek is a great improvement in itself, and the Fire Company, the Gas Company, and the Water Company have also spent considerable amounts of money. Truly this is a progressive town. MACSHANE, JR.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

ENIGMA NO. 9.
ORIGINAL.

One-fourth of a State that is scarcely yet made;
Two-sevenths of a city much noted for trade;
One-fourth of a State that lies South of Penn;
One-fourth of a place with more women than men,
One seventh of a State only partly restored;
One fifth a great lake by the Indians explored;
All these, if correctly united, proclaim
Of a river, a township, a borough, the name.

CHARADE NO 15.
SELECTED.

My *first's* an airy thing,
Joying in its flowers,
Evermore wandering
In Fancy's bowers;
Living on beauteous smiles
From ey s that glisten,
And telling of Love's wiles
To ears that listen.

But if, in its first blush
Of warm emotion,
My *second* comes to crush
Its young devotion,
Oh! then it wastes away,
Weeping and waking,
And on some sunny day,
Is blest in breaking.

ANSWER to Enigma No. 8, CHEST. Solutions—Cincinnati, Hellespont, Ebensburg, Susquehanna, Tiber.

ANSWER to Charade No. 14—Knighthood.

BEWARE!—The great success which has attended the celebrated Metropolitan Oil, wherever introduced, has led to the manufacture of inferior burning fluids, which are being palmed upon the public as superior articles. The Metropolitan Oil can have no equal as a cheap, brilliant and satisfactory illuminating fluid, and all oils introduced to compete with it, while they fall very far short of the mark, are infringements on this patent, and hence the proprietor of the right in this county, Mr. M. L. Oatman, is determined to proceed against all parties who undertake to sell any such oils within the bounds of Cambria county. The Metropolitan Oil cannot be excelled in any particular, and the public should beware of all imitations, for they are worthless.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—We are glad to know that Mr. A. H. Faller has met with most liberal encouragement since his advent among us. This is as it should be, for he not only furnishes the best and choicest confections, fruits, oysters, fresh fish, and other delicacies in season, but he sells at prices which have never been excelled for cheapness in this community, and cannot be excelled in any other. Mr. F. well deserves success, and our citizens do well in patronizing him.

JUST SO.—If your watch is out of order take it to Chas. Roberts. If you want a nice present for your wife, mother, sister, or sweetheart, or a wedding ring for your bride, call on him. If you need anything in the jewelry or notion line, that is the place to purchase. Drop in at his establishment and examine the fine stock of goods now on exhibition.

SILVER COIN is said to be a nuisance in Canada, and $2,000,000 of it is annually exported. We wish we had a little of that "nuisance" in this region. We imagine that a moiety of it would buy an immense pile of goods at the big store of V. S. Barker, who certainly knows how to give a great deal for greenbacks, and would give much more for the stuff that jingles.

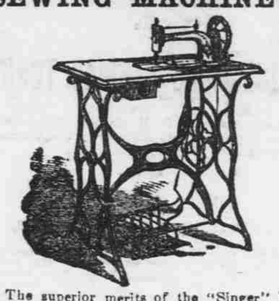
MOHAMMED was born in Mecca. Mayer kept store in New York and now keeps in Johnstown. He keeps choice, cheap and durable goods, dry-goods and fancy goods, furs and hats, cloaks and bonnets, at the New York Dry Goods Store, Main street, Johnstown.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—If you have a cough or cold be sure to keep the body warm. To do this, get good under-clothing and over-clothing of L. Cohen & Brother's New York Clothing Hall, Main st., Johnstown. Overcoats at cost, and all kinds of clothing cheap.

SLANDER.—Slander is telling lies, and slanders are serpents in disguise. It is no slander to say that J. J. Murphy, Johnstown keeps as cheap and good made up clothing as can be found in the place. Store on Clinton street, sign of the "Star." (*)

ECLIPSE.—There will be an eclipse of the moon on the 27th day of January, but Leopold & Brother, Oak Hall Cloathing Store, Main street, Johnstown, eclipses anything of the kind in that town. His sales are large and always give satisfaction.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!!



The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

"THE TELEGRAPH," published at Kenosha, Wis., says:

A GOOD MEDICINE.—It is not often we say much in favor of Patent Medicine, because it is hard distinguishing between the humbug and the really valuable medicine. But we go out of our general custom to say that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is no humbug. We have tried it, and we know it to be almost infallible in cases of indigestion, disarrangement of the Liver, &c. It has cured us of the most obstinate case of Jaundice, after every other remedy had failed. And in no less than half a dozen instances, where we have recommended it to our friends for the same disease, it has proved alike efficacious; and we have yet to hear of the case wherein it has failed.

☞THIS BITTERS IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOLIC ADMIXTURE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters; in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by Druggists and others everywhere. [jan 21.-1m.

RABITUAL COSTIVENESS OR CONSTIPATION.—From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every day walks of life we hear people complain of nervous and sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, loss of Appetite, Cholic Pains, want of sleep at night, and drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to costiveness or constipation of the bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies how shall they choose? We all know that cathartics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natural state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well, after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach.

Advertising in the United States.

Men of business have discovered that nothing can be done on a large scale without advertising, but they are not contented with the newspapers alone. Along the line of every railway and turnpike, the inside of omnibuses, the cabins of river and lake steamers, all boardings where building is going on, and the thousand and one surfaces which great cities and large towns possess, are covered from one end of the year to the other, in characters not to be misunderstood, with the legend: "USE MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS." Every newspaper we upon contains a condensed paragraph, setting forth the virtues of this really meritorious article, and everybody's eyes have so wearied by perpetually seeing this celebrated Household Remedy spelled out before them, that in obedience to the design of the advertisements, the minds of the people have acted as desired—answered the announcement, and thus the value of MISHLERS HERB BITTERS have become known, and its sale grown to be so immense.

THE streets of Johnstown are shortly to be lighted with gas.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS AND SCHOOL TREASURERS.—The County Auditors, having certified the amount of Road and School Taxes received on Seated and Unseated Lands, the Supervisors and Treasurers of School Boards of the several districts entitled to the same are requested to present proper vouchers to the County Treasurer, and receive the same, on and after the first day of February, 1869.

JOHN FERGUSON,
JOHN A KENNEDY,
MAURICE MCNAMARA, } Com'rs.
Attest—THOMAS J. GLASS, Clerk. [jan.21.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, some time in December last, a DARK BRINDLE BULL, one year and a half old, with a white spot on the left side; no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. WILLIAM A. BAGLEY.
Carroll Tp., Jan. 21, 1869.-3t.*

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

Hoffman ..... vs. Colclesser et al.
Garman ..... vs. James et al.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 21, '69.

NON-EXPLOSIVE!
THE NEW LIGHT,
PETROLEUM FLUID!!

Gives twice the light of Carbon Oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

CANNOT BE EXPLODED!

The undersigned are now manufacturing and have for sale their

NEW PETROLEUM FLUID

made by distillation without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil wherever introduced.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!
Send for Circular. Address
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Head Street,
Jan. 21, 1869.-3m. PITTSBURGH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County.—In the matter of the first and second accounts of Enoch Farrensworth, Administrator of William Henry Lloyd, dec'd, the last of which was submitted to J. C. Easly upon exceptions. And now, to wit: 9th December, 1868, on motion of George M. Reade, Esq., James C. Easly appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the said accountant to and among the persons legally entitled thereto. By the Court. Extract from the Record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court this 9th day of December, 1868.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend or be debarred from any share of said fund.

Jan. 21.-3t. J. C. EASLY, Auditor.

1869 THE WORLD FOR A DOLLAR. 1869.
The Cheapest and Best!
No N. York Weekly can compare with it in value for the Democratic Farmer: The Weekly World for 1869.

THE WORK OF THE WORLD.

"Let the dead past bury its dead." Out of the battle and partial defeat of 1868, the unbroken columns of the constitutional and patriotic Democracy of America march forward to new conflicts and final victory. How are the conflicts before us most vigorously to be fought? How is the victory which awaits us most completely and promptly to be won? These are the practical questions of the hour. And to these questions THE WORLD makes answer now. Organization is the secret to vigor in the battle-field; organization is the means, as the righteousness of our great cause is the pledge of victory. What Radicalism has done, and by doing has won its deadly victories, Democracy must do if Democracy is to triumph to the saving of the state.

Not a day passes which does not bring us, in enforcement of this point, such letters as the following sent to us by an earnest and resolute Pennsylvania Democrat:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD: During the late campaign the Democracy of this vicinity made a thorough fight, using as their campaign paper The World. You may recollect that I, last winter, raised in this and neighboring towns a club of about 100 subscribers to The Weekly World. Of this number many were Republicans. Nearly every one of them voted the Democratic ticket at both elections this fall. We propose to continue the fight and advance our banners. To do this we wish to raise a still larger Club. I think The World made here about thirty Democratic votes We think we can double our converts next year, and we mean to circulate here more Worlds than Tribunes."

Here we have the true spirit of the battle and the sound assurance of victory! The work to be done by the Democracy is to make converts, and this is the work of the World. The more widely the Radicals circulate their papers, the better it will be for the Democracy, if the Democracy, like our Pennsylvania friend, meet those papers at every point with The World. We do not shrink from—we invite, we entreat—the fullest discussions of the great questions before the country. The Republic is to be saved in this way, and in this way only. The thirty men whom The World last year found Radicals in Canton, and whom it this year brought up Democrats to the polls, are but types of the work which The World has been doing in Pennsylvania as well as in New York, in Indiana as well as in New Jersey. To push on this good work is the first duty, because it is the most solid hope of every good Democrat within the Union. Nor is an hour to be lost in doing it. The redemption of 1872 must be achieved now, and to morrow, and the next day and every day, until the nation is once more rallied to its ancient standards of liberty protected by law. Converts are not to be made in an hour or in a day.—Form your clubs, friends of Liberty and of Law! Begin to-day to circulate The World. Keep circulating it. Whenever the Radicals have gone before you, there follow them up—Whenever the bane is found, there press the antidote. Do more. Go further. Be aggressive in attack as well as resolute in defence.—The World, we promise you, will give you weapons. The World means battle, because the World means Victory. What we ask of you is Organization! Organization! Organization! Give The World its field and The World will do its work.

EDITIONS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD, a large quarto sheeet, same size as daily, is now wholly large type, (and since its union with the New York Argus) has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Published Wednesday.

1. Its Market reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge Live Stock Markets' the New York country produce and general produce markets; special and Hop intelligence; a new and enlarged department of Agricultural Reading, which will include a valuable serious of papers on the Science and Practice of American Agriculture; altogether comprising and unrivaled handbook of current information for the Farmer, live stock or produce dealer, country merchant etc

2. A page or more will be reserved for entertaining fireside reading for the family circle, embracing the freshest and best stories.—Poetry, Religious reading, etc., and a page for the Discussion of all Prominent Topics of public interest.

3 All the good books of the year will be described with careful criticism.

4. All the news will be given in a condensed and brief but full and accurate summary.

The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as daily, which, by omitting the great mass of city advertisements from the Daily contains the news of, and the markets of, the Daily and Weekly edition. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The DAILY WORLD affords a complete compendium and discussion of all the news of every day.

In every post office district there should be found an active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confer with his Democratic friends and make a determined effort to form as large a club as possible for The Semi-Weekly or The Weekly World.

TERMS BY MAIL.
WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, one year	$2 00
Four copies one year separately addressed	7 00
Ten copies one year separately addressed	15 00
And an extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Twenty copies, 1 year, to one address	25 00
And an extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Twenty copies 1 year, separately addr'd,	27 00
And an extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Fifty copies, one year, to one address	50 00
And the Semi-Weekly, 1 year, to getter up of Club.	
Fifty copies 1 year, separately addr'd,	55 00
And the Semi-Weekly, 1 year, to getter up of Club.	
One hundred copies, 1 year, to 1 address	100 00
And the Daily, 1 year to getter up of Club.	
100 copies, one year, separately addr'd,	110 00
And the daily, one year to getter up of Club.	

SEMI WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, one year	$4 00
Four copies, 1 year, separately addressed	10 00
Ten copies, 1 year to one address	20 00
And an extra copy to getter up of Club.	
One copy, one year	$10 00
One copy, one year, with Sunday Edition	12 00

DAILY WORLD.

DIRECTIONS.

Addition to clubs can be made at any time in the year at the above club rates.

Changes in Club Lists made only on request of persons receiving Club Packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post-office and State to which it has previously been sent, and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of change to the separate address.

TERMS—Cash in advance. Send Post-office Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender.

We have no traveling agents. Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letters to THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
WHAT I MAKE I AN WARRANT

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD
NEARLY FINISHED.
1450 MILES BUILT!
THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.
AND THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Have added Seven Hundred (700) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business.—The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic must and will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 300 miles remain to be built, of which 200 are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
DEALER IN
Government Securities, Gold, &c.,
No. 40 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WM. M. LLOYD, President. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $300,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:
$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD AND BLOCK TIN PIPE,
SHEET AND BAR LEAD,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Materials,
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Send for a Price List. [nov.19. 5m.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail,	$8 00
do. six months, do	4 00
do, three months do	2 00
Weekly Post, per year,	2 00
do. in clubs of 5 or over	1 50

The DAILY POST, delivered to city subscribers at fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier,

Send for specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, which are sent to any address free of charge.
Address all letters to the publishers,
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, PA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains

THE MODERN PLOW.

WHO WAS ITS INVENTOR?

How far away in the lapse of past ages, says the American Artisan, is the period when the plow was first used to tear up and abrade the soil for the reception of the seed, there are no certain means of knowing, but tradition, and the pictured records of the oldest nations, tell us of its use.—Made undoubtedly at first of the forked branching portion of a tree, it underwent only trifling changes in form and structure for many ages; these, made at some unknown period, being the curvature giving to the digging portion the first approach to the modern mold board, and the iron point, the rude prototype of the plowshare of to-day. One of the first improvements upon the primitive plow thus formed was the addition of the colter, a thin blade extending downward from the beam, and serving to divide the soil in advance of the digging portion proper, and facilitating thereby the forward movement of the latter. In this form the implement was that known as the Rotterdam plow, and from this name it is inferred that the sturdy Hollanders had something to do with the first radical changes in the make of the primitive apparatus.

About a hundred and thirty years since a Scotchman invented the cast-iron mold-board, which was a marked improvement on the wooden one, and with this plow manufacturers and plow-holders seem to have remained content for half a century, when an English inventor gave a new start to their ideas of progress by bringing out a plow with a cast-iron share. Sixty years after this an American produced a plow having a cast-iron land-side and a mold-board, and a wrought-iron or steel share.

Thus at long intervals the different parts of the modern plow were evoked in the rude shape and design, but so slowly did the new ideas make progress that it is within the memory of men still living when the old "bull-plow," so called from its blunt configuration, formed mostly of wood and wrought-iron, was in almost universal use. It yet remained to so combine the crude elements of the implement that its capabilities should become known to the manufacturer and be made available to the tiller of the soil. This task, and a thankless one it proved, was accomplished by Jethro Wood, a Quaker farmer of New York State, who in 1814 took out a United States patent for a plow which embraced most of the vital points essential in the modern implement.

These were the suiting of the curvature of the mold-board to the resistance offered in turning the furrow, thereby decreasing the draught; the connection of the cast-iron mold-board with the beam by means of a cast-iron standard; the attachment of a cast iron share to the upward and forward surface of the mold board, and also means of fastening the plow handles to the mold board, and the latter to the land-slide, without the use of bolts. These improvements not only greatly increased the value of the plow as an implement of labor, but also cheapened its production. Notwithstanding this, however, it was long difficult to overcome the prejudice of the farmers against the "pot-metal plow," and when this at last was done the manufacturers stepped into the field, took advantage of the then defective condition of the patent laws, and inch by inch and year after year fought the inventor out of his rights, so that he died financially ruined, after years of vain and constant struggling, during which his invention was found in the furrows of every farm throughout the land. His descendants fared no better although the patent was once extended, for it has been shown that from the commencement of the efforts of Jethro Wood to improve the plow, only about five hundred dollars were received by him or from his great invention, while in these self-same efforts he spent the fortune he had originally possessed.

There seems a sad parallel between the story of Samuel Crampton, living a life of poverty while his improvements in spinning machinery whirred in all the cotton factories of England, and the bitter trials of Jethro Wood, while all the broad fields of his native land owned the benefits conferred by his genius. Yet the world moves onward, and in these later times, to some degree at least, a kindlier atmosphere surrounds the energetic inventor. Manufacturers, as a general rule, find it to their interests to pay for the protection afforded by a patent rather than to break it down; and, more than all, the moral sense of the community grows more and more alive to the truth that the inventor, like every other laborer in the field of human progress, is worthy of his hire.

THE ESCURIAL.—The escurial is the palace of the Kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II. in the year 1563, and the first cost of its erection was six million of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this palace to observe, that, according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take up more than four days to go through its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanishes leagues, which is above one hundred and twenty English miles.—There are fourteen thousand doors and eleven thousand windows belonging to the edifice.

A GOOD illustration was given by a negro, in a speech on negro equality, as follows:

"My friends, God a mity made de white man white. He made de black man black—nobody can't make 'em nuffin else. You know de turkey he roost on de fence, and de goose he roost on de ground. You pull de turkey off a fence and he get up again.—You crap his wings, but some how or nuder, he gwine to git back on de fence. Now you put de goose on de fence and he fall off—he don't belong dar. Now dat's white man and nigger, white man roost an de fence, nigger on de ground."

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

The Cambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

At the following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing:

One copy, one year, - - - - - -	$2 00
One copy, six months, - - - - -	1 00
One copy, three months, - - - - -	50

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Auditor's Notices, each,	2 00
Administrator's Notices, each,	2 50
Executors' Notices, each,	2 50
Estray Notices, each	1 50

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$6 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	25 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28 00
Half column,	14 00	25 00	35 00
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper,			6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.

Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN
Clothing
6th & Market Sts
OAK HALL
PHILADELPHIA.

Samples sent by mail when written for.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES!*

SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.

Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall.
T. F. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

SANBORN'S PATENT has been demonstrated, by the most thoroughly practical tests, to be vastly superior in fire proof qualities to any other makers, (being water in copper tubes hermetically sealed,) preventing completely any evaporation and is the driest safe in use. The patent can be applied to any safe. Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine, or send for pamphlet containing the certificates of trials with all other makers safes.

American Steam Fire Proof Safe Company
300 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 12, 1868.-2m.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Lenk's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.
LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE,
AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

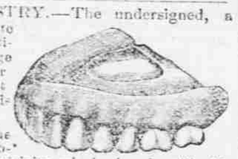
England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.
Altoona, Pa., Jan 31, 1867.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUSH, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

B. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN,
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867 tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM H SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j13.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward dec12.-ly

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no Liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, they being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eyes, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For Sale by R. J. LLOYD. Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22.-1y.

The Last Crowning Success.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

DR. TAYLOR'S
OLIVE BRANCH
BITTERS.

A mild and agreeable TONIC STIMULANT, STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

Extracted entirely from HERBS and ROOTS.

Highly beneficial in

Dyspepsia,
General Debility,
AND LOSS OF APPETITE;

and an excellent CORRECTIVE for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence, &c., &c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 415 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je 11,'68.-1y.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS, No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILA., Manufacturer of the celebrated "CHAMPION" HOOP SKIRTS for Ladies, Misses and Children—the largest assortment and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and much more elastic than all others—WARRANTED in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5 50; together with Jos Beckel's celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality. 10 different Grades, from $1.10 to $5.50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.

These visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. [Nov.12. 4m.

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.
H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
862 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

A MISERABLE LIFE
Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.

An Ounce of Preventive
Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.

FOUND
That, after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

INDIGESTION
Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

MARRIED
Ladies, who, during certain periods are so much troubled with Costiveness or Constipation, can find certain relief in Roback's Blood Pills, which can be taken during all stages of pregnancy with perfect safety.

SCROFULA
And all diseases of the blood, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, Old Sores, Tumors and Ulcers, arising from whatever cause, can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

UNPRINCIPLED
Dealers often recommend other bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters, and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.

WANTED,
All persons troubled with Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels to buy Roback's Blood Pills. They contain no mercury, are purely vegetable, and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages and in all conditions of life.

WHO SELLS THEM;
The Agents for the sale of Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier are Messrs LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa.

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BAKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD'A.*

WHOLESALE
SAINNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
S. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1867. *PHILADELPHIA*

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan.*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description. IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

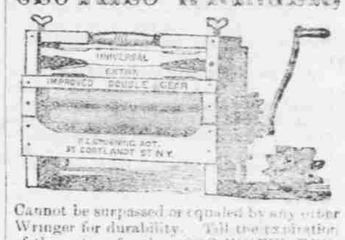
Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH ON COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINTON & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER.



Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP GEAR," no *other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or turn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop Gear," but without success. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, May 7, 1868. 1y.*

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FARNUM'S
(Late of Canfield)
FUR MANUFACTORY,
No. 718 ARCH ST.,
above 7th, PHILA.

Have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of

FANCY FURS,

for Ladies' and Children's Wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a visit from my friends of Cambria county and vicinity. Remember the Name, Number and Street! JOHN FARNUM,
No. 718 ARCH St., ab. 7th, south side, Phila.
October 8, 1868. 4m.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton Street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter trade, he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868. tf.

New Firm---New Goods.

THE undersigned, having given his son, J. E. Shields, an interest in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of P. H. Shields & Co., and as we are determined to sell Goods cheap for cash, or exchange for grain, lumber or produce, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage from a generous public.

Having determined to settle up my old books of thirty years standing, I now ask those indebted to me to come forward and make settlement on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. P. H. SHIELDS.
Loretto Oct. 15, 1868. tf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers & to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House, adjoining the law office of Gen. M. Reade, Esq. and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increase of patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
SUPERIOR TO CASTILE

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48in. Front Street, Philadelphia. [sep2.1y.

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

M. L. OATMAN,
EBENSBURG PA.,
Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell
THE UNEQUALLED
METROPOLITAN OIL!!
GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 MARKET STREET,
FLEM. HOUDAY. PHILAD'A.